

# EBFM Governance

Names of guilty parties to follow

# Elements of Governance

- Legal instruments (Legislative authorities, courts)
- Institutional arrangements (Councils, Commissions, NMFS, etc.)
- Incentives
- National Standards
- FMP's,

# Beyond SFA

- More conscientious use of existing non-SFA (non-Magnuson) legislative authorities (e.g. ESA, MMPA, NEPA, Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act) to enhance EBFM

# Moving towards EBFM

- There are many paths towards EBFM and EBM
- Two major categories are:
  - Within current fisheries management system
    - Incrementally expanding individual FMP's
    - Working across FMP's (eg. Integrated)
    - Developing FEMP's
  - Beyond (or Above) current system
    - Ecosystem Security Cabinet

# Key Recommendations

- Develop EBFM guidelines
- Develop a National Standard for EBFM
- Broaden Council Membership
- Conduct high level review of institutional arrangements
- Employ decision support tools to assist EBFM

# Developing EBFM Guidelines

- Should be developed irrespective of whether they fit immediately within a new national standard
- A committee should be established to develop such guidelines drawn from multiple disciplines. It would take account of the views of relevant stakeholders, including managers

# Developing EBFM Guidelines

- Guidelines should include “default” recommendations which would be precautionary in the face of limited information or vast uncertainty (eg. no fishing default instead of status quo).
- Should encompass the key 5 elements in Pikitch et al.(2004) (ecosystem impacts, habitats, PETs, bycatch, and target species).

# Develop a National Standard for EBFM

- Ideally it would supercede other national standards in priority (no consensus)
- Provides a mandate for implementing EBFM
- Aim is to conserve ecosystem resilience, structure and function in order to sustain robust fisheries.



# Broadening Council Membership

- Expand membership beyond resource sectors
- Change method by which appointments are made
- Quotas for certain types of seats (eg. scientists, consumers, conservation ngo's, fishermen)
- Consider change in voting privileges

# High Level Review of Institutional Arrangements

- Perhaps NRC could conduct review
- Elements to consider:
  - Start at local level (eg. Counties or towns)
  - State
  - Interstate Commissions
  - Fishery Management Councils
  - NOAA Fisheries
  - Other Federal Agencies (eg. Interior, EPA, ACOE, USGS)
  - International commissions

# High Level Review of Institutional Arrangements

- Links between science, policy, and management
- For management above the fisheries level, consider, for example, “Ecosystem Security Cabinet” (like Homeland Security)
  - To ensure accountability and coordination.

# Decision support tools for EBFM

- Links governance to key other issues discussed here, e.g. data, indicators, models, socio-economic analyses, etc.
- Management Strategy Evaluation is one example of a decision support tool that could be used for EBFM
- Tool to help a broad and diverse set of stakeholders understand the likely consequences of alternative management actions and the tradeoffs across management objectives.

# Decision Support Tools for EBFM

- Decision support system would include tools such as:
  - Management information system (data collection, management, and use)
  - Indicators
  - Bioeconomic, ecosystem, social choice, stock assessment models
  - Risk assessment

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